



# For Thursday Only Your Choice 25c

25c	For two good Brooms; well made and substantial.
25c	For Padded Sleeves.
25c	For Nickel-plated Sleeves.
25c	For Willow Clothes Baskets.
25c	For Steel Skillets; a most excellent value.
25c	For 3-foot Step Ladders.
25c	For All-bristle Counter Brushes.

*John & Lewis Co.*

## HARGIS CLAN CHARGED WITH MANY MURDERS

TRIALS WILL CONSUME MOST OF  
COMING SUMMER.

PROSECUTIONS FAST PILING UP  
INSTEAD OF DIMINISHING.

GEO. C. WEBB IN LOUISVILLE.

Lovely patterns in  
Curtains

and prices you want to  
pay at

Lewis'



Voile Skirts—Factory Prices.  
In finest black. Wide, full-plated styles; tailored to fit by highest-priced cutters; and tailored to sell in re-  
tail stores for \$13.50.

Factory Price... \$13.50

Beautiful Tailored Skirts guaranteed to fit; cut full and ready; usually sold for \$10. Factory price, \$7.50.

60 styles to measure in all au-  
thoritative styles, at factory prices.

Come to the factory. It pays.

Howard Skirt Co.

Incorporated.  
518 Walnut and Chestnut.

the question as to the limitation of armaments. In thorough sympathy with the British Government to whom this important subject considered at the conference, the Washington Government appears to have reached the same understanding as the Berlin officials relative to the status of such subjects as naval armament. It is one of the original programme, but which may be discussed by the conference, if the majority of the delegates so desire. It is believed here that the explanation of the new opposition to the same of European Powers to the British plan of making this subject one for compulsory consideration is the reluctance of each of these Powers to be placed in a position of perhaps, alone, having to resort to the adoption of the much-desired project of reduction and limitation of armaments.

AS MR. STEAD SEES IT.

Looks For Nothing More Than Edi-  
cational Result.

New York, April 3.—William T. Stead, who has recently made a tour of the European Capitals in connection with the new Hague conference, and who comes here to attend the dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, was a passenger on the steamer Caronia, which arrived to-day. During his stay in this country Mr. Stead will attend the national peace conference to be held in this city April 16 and 17. In his tour of the European Capitals Mr. Stead discussed the peace situation with many leading statesmen among them the German Chancellor, Von Buelow.

In speaking of The Hague assembly he said America should carry one step further the principles which the American delegates incorporated in the convention of 1890—the recommendation that usage in dealing with the law of war should be extended to wars of a just character. "Article 8 of the convention, which has not been acted upon, although the recommendations were made unanimously," said Mr. Stead. "It recommends that when two Powers have had a war, if they do not agree upon terms of peace, the court immediately attaches the amount allowed the Judge, giving the Court of Appeals opportunity to pass on the constitutionality of the enabling act.

BIG STILL DESTROYED.

Revenue Men Raid Moonshiners' Re-  
treat.

Ashland, Ky., April 3.—[Special]—The largest raids ever made in the moonshine district of Rowan county, was that of early this morning when 300 men, with a force of men, surprised Jack Townsley, and captured him and Frank Bagley and Tom Biggers. Townsley and his assistants were placed in the county jail at Grayson, and the still, an unusually large one, destroyed.

BEATEN BY BURGLAR.

Paducah, Ky., April 3.—[Special]—In an awakening stroke, the culvert under the Grand Boulevard, a main artery of citizens from the suburbs south of the city, including Beechmont, Meadowbrook and others, was struck by a stone. A member of the board this week. A petition signed by almost every resident in those areas and their immediate surroundings, and those who are prepared to present what they are, are indispensable to the proper enlargement of the culvert, should be made.

Their contention is that an immense torrent will be let loose by the culvert, and that when the rains are heavy, it will wash up nearly all the land adjacent to the boulevard, making the situation disastrous.

It has been experienced by the residents of this section for many months and it is thought that what is to be done is to add a few more culverts, and that the culvert should be enlarged to accommodate the needs of the community.

Mr. Stead said he does not look for anything more than an educational result from the discussion of the question of armaments at the next conference. I am most interested in the proposal of the executive committee of the world should endeavor to promote peace by other and more direct methods, than by merely preparing for war. If we could secure an armistice to support the work of the peace societies and provide funds for the adequate exercise of international hospitality, if there should be a general peace, then something practical would be done. On this point Sir Henry Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, and Chancellor von Buelow, and others, will be here to-morrow. The United States when America takes the lead, and I hope America will support England when the latter takes the initiative."

YOU GET  
STRENGTH from  
RIGHT FOOD

Try

Grape-Nuts

10 days and prove it.

"There's a Reason."

## HELP CHILDREN.

Christian County Appropri-  
ates Money

TO AID IN BUILDING HOSPITAL  
FOR THEM.

EXTENDS AID TO KENTUCKY  
HOME SOCIETY.

TODD ALSO CONTRIBUTES.

Michael Wrynn, aged seventy-four years, died here to-day. He was widely known and highly respected. His wife and six children survive him. Mr. Wrynn was a native of Scotland, but had lived in this county thirty-five years.

Jury Secured After Four Days.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., April 3.—[Special]—A jury was secured after four days and trials were held here yesterday of Lou Norton, and other other defendants, charged with killing "Big Jim" Arnold and his son in January, 1906. It will take several days to conclude the trial.

Young Wife Dead.

Hickman, Ky., April 3.—[Special]—Mrs. May Atcherson, aged seventeen, died at her home in the east part of the county, after a long illness. She leaves a husband and a two-months-old child. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Atcherson at Fulton.

Aspinwall, Ky., April 3.—[Special]—The largest celebration of Eagles ever in northwestern Kentucky is in progress here to-day. The first parade, a mile long, was given following a banquet for 1,550 candidates who were initiated.

Old Fellow Burns Hall.

Paducah, Ky., April 3.—[Special]—All the local lodges of Odd Fellows combined and presented the Longfellow school building at Fifth street and Kentucky avenue for \$25,000 from a banquet for 1,550 candidates who were initiated.

Fatal Injured By Log.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., April 3.—[Special]—George Cavillion, a farmer living near Livingston, was crushed by a log while working in a field this morning and fatally injured.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

ISSUED BY MRS. EDDY REGARD-  
ING NAMING OF TRUSTEES.

Done That She "May Have More  
Peace and Time For Spir-  
itual Thought."

WAREHOUSE FOR GLASGOW.

Arrangements To Handle Tobacco  
For Association.

Glasgow, Ky., April 3.—[Special]—A movement is on foot here for the establishment of a tobacco warehouse at this place. Over 5,000,000 pounds of tobacco are being brought in by rail and some four or five buyers were here for a banquet given following a meeting of the Board of Directors of the County Assessors, Cook County Attorney Duffy and Justice Dixon to appear before the State Board of Valuation and protest against the raise of 5 per cent. on Christian county lands subject to equalization.

The tobacco of this section entering here is of the best quality and is always in demand. It would soon sell at 10,000,000, and probably 15,000,000, at three or four times the value which would come to this place if Glasgow had warehouses and breaks.

On the other hand, it is stated that if the farmers of Barren county join the Tobacco Association, the value of their tobacco would be cut in half.

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It is believed that the association will be able to get a large number of buyers to come to Glasgow.

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## Courier-Journal.

Published  
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

A Consolidation of  
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.  
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## TEN PAGES

THURSDAY APRIL 4, 1907

Business.

Wednesday Evening, April 3.—The New York stock market opened lower and in the early trading became generally weak, reacted in the afternoon and rallied easily, closing irregular with mixed gains and losses.

Money on call was easy at 2 to 2½ per cent, ruling at 2½. Time loans were soft at 5 to 5½. Sterling exchange was easier.

The Chicago wheat market was easy, the May delivery closing at a loss of 4¢. Corn was down 3¢. Oats were off 3¢ to 4¢.

The cotton market opened steady at about yesterday's close, ruled dull and easy in the forenoon, rallied in the afternoon and closed firm at an advance of 12 to 19 points.

The Chicago cattle market was steady to a shade higher, the hog market strong to 5¢ higher and the sheep market strong.

The Chicago Election.

The defeat of Mayor Dunne as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Chicago is a defeat of the elements who have tried within the past few years to make the Democratic party the party of Socialism, communism, confessionalism, repudiation, class hatred and a few other queer political doctrines. William Randolph Hearst, of New York, loomed over the horizon as the shadow back of Dunne, so in going down to defeat Dunne carried Hearst with him. The people would have none of either.

When apostles of hatred and revolution, masquerading as Democrats, are defeated it is a good thing for the Democratic party, for such a rout lessens the likelihood of their seizure of the party and its conversion into an organization standing for their ideas. If every time such alleged leaders appeared on the scene they were promptly vanquished by the popular vote, they would eventually grow tired and quit their agitation, and the party would get back to the great first principles upon which it was founded. It is more important that the party doctrines be kept pure than that a few heretical individuals wearing the party label shall have office. The Democrats of Chicago are to be congratulated, therefore, upon election results which promise to terminate the control of their organization by men advocating creeds as dangerous with Democratic principles.

When the enormous majorities rolled up for Democratic municipal tickets in Chicago in former years are recalled, the lesson of this election is obvious. By their own mismanagement and folly—by their efforts to force Democratic to accept political platforms loaded down with undemocratic rubbish and sophistry—the "leaders" have turned the city over to the Republicans. Leaders so incompetent and so inclined to true Democracy deserve to be.

Violence In Montgomery.

The strike of street railway employees in Montgomery is now being marked by the use of pistols and a resort to violence of various kinds. This makes the duty of the city government of Montgomery to show the strikers and their friends that no strike is to be won in that city by such methods. A strike is one thing; anarchy is quite another. If the city of Montgomery permits anarchy to win the day, so much the worse for the future of Montgomery, for seeds will have been sown for endless trouble in years to come.

Anarchy thrives on the weakness of its opponents; it fattens on success. The time for Montgomery to stamp it out is now. To give it an inch at this time means to give it an ell next time. Give it no quarter this time and there will not be any next time. Teach the anarchists, the hoodlums, the destroyers, the terrorists that they have no chance in Montgomery, and thereby insure the peace and prosperity and good of the city.

It is because Chicago temporized with her anarchists that they grew bolder and bolder each time there were labor controversies in the Windy City. Strikes became frequent, and hardly was a strike called before the violence and terrorism began. The law-abiding members of the unions were overruled by the lawless. Eventually Chi-

cago became regarded as a hotbed of anarchy. Her good name was greatly blemished. Factories removed to other cities.

Strikes are frequently not only justifiable, but good things, for there are many employers of labor who are hard-fisted, unjust and too avaricious to pay their employees what they deserve, or grant them certain liberties which are very important, and only by striking may the workmen get their dues. No fair-minded person can deny the right and the expediency of an employee to quit his job. But violence—anarchy is indefensible. It does the name of unionism more harm than good. It bears no relation to the right to stop work. It is lawlessness, pure and simple; and lawlessness is not less a criminal with the union label than he would be without it. There is no legal distinction between union and nonunion crime.

If Montgomery is wise she will nix nix nix in the bud. She will let the street car employees strike to the hearts' content, but she will rule the anarchist. If she doesn't the anarchist will rule her.

Watching the Drift.

In Great Britain much attention is paid to the by-elections. The Parliament may by law last seven years, though they seldom exceed five or six. It is, however, usually a long time between general elections, and so the indications of the occasional elections to fill vacancies are closely scanned. In this country general elections are more frequent, but still the results of the Congressional elections, half way between those for President, and other expressions of popular sentiment, are rather closely noted. Even town and city elections are scanned for indications, but these often turn on local issues and so are not so significant unless they mark a decided drift one way or another.

At the Chicago city election there was less a division on party lines than on matters of local import. The Republican candidate got substantially the same vote that was cast for the Democratic candidate two years ago. The Democratic candidate got more votes than the Republican candidate in 1905, and the Socialists got a reduced vote. This may be interpreted to mean that Mr. Dunne received some of the votes formerly cast for the Socialists. But as municipal ownership was the main point of contention, and as it is not a Democratic doctrine, it can hardly be said that the outcome was a Democratic defeat, so far as the chief issue received at Jamestown.

The election in Michigan shows that State still stands by the Republican party by a large majority. In Oklahoma, where the Democrats had a great victory last fall the Republicans are said to have made sweeping gains in town elections. This is not surprising, for a party that goes to power by a great majority is very likely to make some enemies, and the recent constitutional convention did not satisfy some of the people. However, we do not find corresponding Democratic gains in some States where the Republicans are in power.

In the Congressional elections last fall, while the Republicans carried the House, the Democrats made decisive gains. Another election like this would under the Republicans. But since the Fifty-ninth Congress has made its last session and has made a bad record for extravagance. We ought to see indignation for this, if it exists, reflected in the spring elections, but they are not of the character to show it after making allowances for the influence of local issues. That the country has been disgusted by many feathered individuals wearing the party label shall have office. The Democrats of Chicago are to be congratulated, therefore, upon election results which promise to terminate the control of their organization by men advocating creeds as dangerous with Democratic principles.

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It is worthy of consideration whether the failures of the Democrats to win the election of the philosopher in time of poverty and hardship. The Record declares, unequivocally and unhesitatingly, that the fisherman's "luck" is a myth, that it is the fisherman's science that lures the fish to the hook, and the fisherman's ignorance that causes him to come home empty-handed.

It is hard enough to bear the jests and jibes of the stay-at-homes, and bitter enough to have to go clandestinely to the fishmonger and buy pale-gilled fish, wherewith to stock the family larder and head off the mocking wife and mother-in-law, even when the unlucky fisherman can nourish in his bosom the comforting belief that it was luck that lost the day for him and luck that won it for the other fellow.

Of course, the net results of the day's fishing do not measure the happiness of the holiday. The compensations are various, even when the fish refuse to bite. But the fish a man catches—or buys—are a guarantee of good faith without which it is sufficiently dangerous to return to the heartsthorne even when it is generally admitted that catching fish is all a matter of luck, and not catching them a matter of ill-luck. What consolation is there on earth for a fisherman, who is not only without a peace-offering but must admit that he hasn't sense enough to catch fish? What chance that he will be allowed to fish again?

"Luck," says the Miami Evening Record, "is knowledge"—and, of course, knowledge is power in a democratic society.

The traditional principles of the Democratic party are good enough. In old days they were defined to be free trade, sound money and local self-government. By free trade was not meant the abolition of customhouses, as some pretend, but the making of trade as free as the interests of the revenue will permit. It may be said that the country has pronounced against it, but the question was not presented by itself, and, besides, the country goes from one side of this question to another with considerable regularity. The money issue is not now prominent, but local self-government is attacked in a way that is quite indefensible. The issues on the tariff and local self-government are such as will appeal to the Democratic sentiment of the country and the stand-pat policy has disgusted many thousands of Re-

publicans. If the drift seems to be against the Democratic party it is because it has not been content to stand pat on its traditional principles, but has sought to win favor by assenting to measures that are not in accord with its record and the sentiments of the masses of its voters.

An Opportunity To See Kuroki.

A cablegram from Tokyo states that Gen. Kuroki will represent the Japanese army at Jamestown. No announcement more interesting could be made in connection with the approaching Exposition. Not only because of his achievements in Manchuria, but also because almost nothing is known about his personality. Kuroki is one of the most interesting, if not the most interesting, figure in the military world.

Since the Russo-Japanese War there has been no little speculation as to who Kuroki is and where he got his training. So little is known of his past that American and English writers have availed themselves of an opportunity to make of him a veritable man of mystery. It has been asserted that he is a soldier of fortune. The question of his nationality has been discussed.

It has been hinted that he is no other than a noted officer of the British army who was reported to have committed suicide in Paris rather than face ugly charges, but whose body was never seen in the closely guarded coffin in which it was popularly supposed to rest. The various stories of Kuroki's nationality and identity are very probably figments of the imaginations of the war correspondents and magazine writers, but they have served to envelop the personality of the famous leader with the charm of romance, and there would be no anti-climax if we should learn at last that Kuroki's past is in the vernacular of the stump speaker—"an open book" in Japan, and that his personal history has not been exploited because it is not the policy of Japan to encourage her heroes to court the publicity which is the inevitable portion—and is considered the just reward—of American soldiers and sailors whose deeds of valor are conspicuous.

Kuroki were to come to Jamestown accompanied by the shade of Capt. John Smith, the two would divide honors, provided the dread of the supernatural did not cause the visitors to the Exposition to take to the woods upon the approach of the disembodied spirit of the gallant Englishman who

was closely noted. Even town and city elections are scanned for indications, but these often turn on local issues and so are not so significant unless they mark a decided drift one way or another.

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To quote:

"The Jucky fisherman, you will find,

he's the fisherman who's the grouper

hunk, he's the chumming and patches

and passes where the amberjacks and barracudas live; he knows

where and how to find and capture the silver mullet for bait; he knows how to bait his hooks for different fish as occasion may require; he knows the style and manner of each kind of fish; he is a judge of what style of fishing to do under certain conditions of wind and weather, and above all, he is untiring in his efforts to use all of his knowledge to good effect; he is out for fish."

Consider the plight of the man who

must return to his home and admit that he does not know the rock holes where the grouper lurks, the channels and patches and passes where the amberjacks and barracudas live; that he does not know how to find and capture the silver mullet for bait; that he does not know how to bait a hook as occasion may require; that he is not good at what style of fishing to do under certain conditions of wind and weather, and above all, he is untiring in his efforts to use all of his knowledge to good effect; he is out for fish."

Strikes are frequently not only justifiable, but good things, for there are many employers of labor who are hard-fisted, unjust and too avaricious to pay their employees what they deserve, or grant them





## TILEING WINS AN EASY RACE

McCormick's Derby Colt Scores Another Victory At City Park.

## PETER STERLING IS SECOND.

Emergency Makes a Runaway Race In the Magnolia Selling Stakes, Beating Quinn Quinn.

## BLACK MARY LEFT AT POST.

## NEW ORLEANS SELECTIONS

First Race — Masker, Mollie Ball, Kate Sperry. Second Race — Fairy Flush, Saul, Scharf, Field. Third Race — True, Drop Stitch, Col. Brady. Fourth Race — Warner Grelle, Pasadena, Grenade. Fifth Race — Robin Hood, Frontenac, Bell. Sixth Race — Cutler, Poly Prim, Sally Preston. Seventh Race — McLain, Golden Mineral, Lemon Girl. Two Best Bets — Fairy Flush, Warner Grelle.

**N**EW ORLEANS, April 3.—[Special.]—The Magnolia Selling Stakes, carrying an added value of \$1,000 to the winner, as a feature of this afternoon had the effect of drawing another large crowd to City Park. The card offered was a decidedly bright one, as the talent was also enabled to once more see several of the recent Derby candidates in action.

Especially was this the case in the fifth, over the mile route, in which James McCormick's good Hastings colt, Tileing, was reported to concede several pounds to Gar-gantua, the Goldblatt colt, which finished third in the Crescent City Derby and in whom the wily Moys thinks he has the winner of the coming Latona classic.

Tileing had little or no trouble in bringing home the grapes, Peter Sterling taking second place, while Gar-gantua, third. The Goldblatt colt had all the early speed, but blew up when Tileing began to crawl up in him, stopping at nothing at the finish.

The cherry and black of McCormick were again seen in front of the Magnolia Stakes, when that owner's consistent performer, Emergency, was second, after a fair race, swimming, eased up, by a length and a half. John L. Inglis had all the early foot, closely followed by Ed Corrigan's Planute, which was somewhat handicapped by a weak rider, dropping out of the contest after the first quarter had been covered. Turning out of the back stretch George Ford, running to the lead, and the good McCormick trick went to the front as if shot out of a gun, with Quinn Brady next and Inglis third. It was in this manner that they finished, with the latter gradually overhauling Brady at the end. Black Mary, the 3 to 5 favorite in the younger race, acted so green at the post that she was flatfooted when the start came, thus losing her the event. She was afterward placed on the schooling list by Starter Dwyer.

The races here are being framed to suit the horses, which are decidedly off in class, compared to those racing here during the winter.

Emergency has been set down for the remainder of the meeting for rough riding. Jockey Ford was set down for one week, and the start of the race at the start in the jumping race with Moto Bo. Charley Ellison will ship more horses to Memphis. From there it is probable that he will be sent to Louisville.

Hyperbole, third choice in the initial event at 15 to 1, broke in front and led all the way to the finish, with Francis Ahmed and Royal Breeze, equal favorites at 10 to 5, respectively second and third. Royal Breeze, in the stretch, was half a length, and won by half a length, going away. Hyperbole lasted longer, however, to defeat. Francis Ahmed ran poorly, half a length for the place.

Specied, as the result of a great burst of speed, as the result of a fall, in the second and 10 to 5 lead, came from behind for the above allotment. Evie Green and Gamester were equal favorites at 10 to 5, and the wiles ones wagered on Evie Green like it was all over. Gamester was the favorite, and was beaten by owner, with \$100. Value to winner, \$100. Fractional time, 1:24.3-5, 1:28.5-6, 1:32.5-7.

Plavinsky, from a slow beginning, gradually worked into a contention position, and at the end, Quinn Brady, under Oberon, led the race easily. Bitter Hand looked a sure winner, but cult badly in the last sixteenth.

1861—SEVENTH RACE—Five and one-half furloins. Purse, \$40. For three-year-olds and upward; start poor. Won driving; second and third easily. Winner, R. E. Watkins, f. 4 to 1. Horse, \$100. Value to winner, \$100. Fractional time, 1:23.5-6, 1:28.5-7, 1:31.5-8.

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Not only is a medicine valuable for its ability to cure disease, but the way in which it affects the system is a very important factor. When the system is infected with the germs of disease as in Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., every particle of its recuperative strength is needed to assist in eliminating the poisons and impurities which are causing the trouble. It should not be dosed and treated with strong mineral mixtures and concoctions that further add to the burden, by disagreeably affecting the bowels, producing indigestion, or eating out the delicate linings and membranes of the stomach. The absolute vegetable purity of S. S. S. has always been one of the strongest points in its favor, and is one of the principal reasons for its being now the most widely known and universally used blood medicine on the market. It is made entirely of healing, purifying roots, herbs and barks of the forests and fields. These are selected for their well known curative properties and are known at the same time to possess the qualities to build up and strengthen every part of the system by their fine tonic effect. Not only is S. S. S. the king of blood purifiers, but it is the one medicine that may be taken with absolute safety by young or old. We guarantee it non-injurious and offer a reward \$1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral in any form. S. S. S. is a safe and reliable treatment for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, and any and all diseases arising from a poisoned or impure state of the blood. It goes to the very bottom of these troubles, removes every trace of disease, enriches and builds up the blood and permanently cures where mineral medicines fail. If you are suffering with any form of blood disease write for our book on The Blood and ask for any medical advice you may desire; no charge for either. **THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.**



**Lumber and Shingles**  
Clear Redwood Weatherb'd \$27.50 per M ft.  
1-inch Poplar Lath, 4 ft. .... \$4.00 per M.  
No. 1 Yellow Pine Lath, 13¢ per M.  
Common Y. Pine Flooring ... \$24 per M ft.  
Good Common Poplar Weather-  
boards ..... \$17 per M ft.  
Clipper Cypress Shingles ..... \$1.75 per M.

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OUR "KY. STAR BRAND" IS PERFECT.

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Rooms 51 and 52. Painting Artist. .... Room 51 (Formerly with New York Store). L. S. Seal, Epiphany. .... Room 21 Cumb. Tel. 2132-A. Hours 9 to 12, 1 to 4. Dr. William N. Spain. .... Room 22 Home 500. Room 22 in morn. 11 to 1 P. M. and 7 P. M. Miss Margaret Ester. .... Room 57 Approved Surgeon Chiropractor. Scientific Facial Massage. Ladies treated only. H. M. Caldwell—Advertising Agency. Room 58

## CAPITALIZATION

**Cannot Affect Shipping Public, Says Finley.**

**INTERESTS OF RAILWAYS AND PEOPLE IDENTICAL**

**EXAGGERATED IDEAS OF THE CARRIERS' EARNINGS.**

**ADDRESS AT GREENSBORO.**

**LARGE STAVE PLANT**

**Will Concentrate Work Now Done By Several.**

**Hopkinsville, Ky., April 3.—[Special]**

The site of the Consumers' Ice Company plant has been leased to the Kentucky Stave Company, of Louisville, which will install a branch plant here as an experiment, to be equally imitative in its ultimate success. It promises a success which will be enlarged and permanently located in this city.

Mr. Finley said that while the capitalization of each railroad must depend on its merits, he was convinced that there was serious popular error in supposing that there is any considerable overcapitalization of railroads in the United States.

He said: "There is no question as to whether the railroads of this country are overcapitalized. I wish to say to you that you are not and could not be overcapitalized if capitalization is entirely without justification. Capitalization may affect the intrinsic value of a company's securities and thus affect the investing public. It

cannot control a carrier's rates and hence cannot affect the shipping public."

He supported this statement by quotations from President Hadley, of Yale, and from Chairman H. C. of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railway Charges.

Mr. Finley gave examples of the competition of producing localities, of markets, of carriers and of commodities to show that very changes are the outcome of economic laws and of commercial conditions. He continued:

No rate can ever, with proper consideration for the business of the country or of the railroads, be fixed by legislation or of these economic laws—not by legislation, arbitrarily fixing the rate, and not by legislation, arbitrarily fixing the rate, arbitrarily fixing the rate. In a broad sense, therefore, the management of a railway is powerless to fix its rates, as far as the rates are concerned, but the resultant of economic and commercial forces which are as absolutely beyond the control of the management as the forces of the ocean. That is this true is further shown by the fact that many railroads have been compelled to issue bonds on their capital stock, while others are unable to pay any dividends at all, and some are not able to pay the dividends on their bonded indebtedness. 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# Girls' Coats

At Cut Prices.

This season's styles—hand-some goods. What's left from early selling, now offered in three lots.

\$10 and \$12 Coats \$7.50  
15 Coats . . . . . 10.00  
18 Coats . . . . . 12.50

Tan Coverts, Shepherd's Checks and Mixtures; some silk-lined; some with solid red, blue or green velvet collars; three-quarter and full-length; sizes 30 to 36; Come promptly for first choice at the cut prices.

LEVY'S Third and Market

Courier-Journal.



THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907

CITY FEATURES.

PARTNERSHIP INSURANCE.  
How Business Men May Fortify Themselves Against the Loss of Associates.

In these days of careful foresight, on the part of business men in preparing for possible unfortunate contingencies it is only ordinary prudence to guard against every hazard of business by means of fire insurance, fidelity insurance, liability insurance, and the various other insurances that civilization has evolved.

Among the most serious hazards of business is the death of a partner, a valuable officer in a corporation or an employee whose special knowledge or peculiar skill makes him indispensable. Such deaths may entail a very serious financial loss on the firm, corporation or employer, a loss which may be covered, in whole or in part, by the insurance policies on the life of the deceased, payable to the firm or corporation.

The following is the list of partnerships or corporations which have recently taken insurance in the Union Central Life Insurance Company on the lives of their members or officers and employees:

Arnold, Johnson & Co., Provi-  
dence, R. I. . . . . \$250,000  
Edward Trainor (Fitter), Phila-  
delphia, Pa. . . . . 150,000  
The Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co.,  
Lynchburg, Va. . . . . 50,000  
The Globe-Wernicke Co., Cincin-  
nati, Ohio . . . . . 50,000  
O. G. Godfrey & Co., Mass.  
Benedict & Dietrich, New Iberia,  
La. . . . . 25,000  
The Hughes Buggy Co., Lynch-  
burg, Va. . . . . 25,000  
Adams Bros. Paynes Co., Lynch-  
burg, Va. . . . . 25,000  
The Lynchburg Foundry,  
Lynchburg, Va. . . . . 25,000  
C. H. Beasley & Bro., Lynch-  
burg, Va. . . . . 20,000  
Hughes & Yates, Atlanta, Ga. . . . . 20,000  
The O. J. Gude Co., New York,  
N. Y. . . . . 20,000  
Durr & Co., Montgomery, Ala. . . . . 20,000

If you are interested in this form of insurance we shall be glad to furnish full particulars.

ROUSSEAU & HUBBARD,  
General Agents  
Union Central Life Insurance Co.,  
Norton Building.

ONLY ONE IRISHMAN

SLATED OUT OF 664 ARRESTS  
MADE DURING MARCH.

More Crime and Disorder in Past Month Than in February—Strike Largely Responsible.

During March the Louisville Police Department made 26 more arrests than during the month of February. This great increase in the number of arrests it is believed, was caused by the strike of the Louisville Police Department during which a great number of arrests were made each day. Most of these arrests were on disorderly conduct charges and the operator's monthly report issued yesterday shows that there were ninety-eight more arrests on this charge than during the previous month. The total number of arrests during March was 456, while during February there were 450 made. The arrests at Central station during March were 167, while during February the arrests from the seven police districts during February were 100.

During March numerically larger than the February report, the March report has seven charges which did not appear on the report of the month previous.

These charges are assault to a woman, libel, incest, obstructing a street railway, vending a lottery, violating the pure-food law, and disorderly conduct.

But one reason is the report for March similar to that for February. There was only one Irishman arrested each month.

Among the serious charges included in the report were 22 cases of assault to kill, 32 detaining a person, 1 bigamy, 1 seduction, 1.

On disorderly conduct charges there were 24 and 23 made. For being both drunk and disorderly 10 arrests were reported, while there were only 20 plain drunkenness cases. 12 arrests for obstructing a street rail way, 26 for grand larceny, 11 for petit larceny, 16 for receiving stolen property, cutting 16 for malicious assault and 12 for carrying concealed and deadly weapons.

At Central station, which includes the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts, 33 arrests were made during the month of March. The Sixth district was next with 27 arrests and the Fifth reported the fewest number, 29. Of the 456 arrested 57 were men and 177 women, 399 were white and 282 negroes, 6 were of Russian birth and 1 of Irish.

GOES TO HOME TO SPEND SENTENCE WITH CHILD.

Rather than remain in jail for three weeks and be separated from her child, Mrs. Mary Hewitt, sentenced a week ago to thirty days in jail for contempt, yesterday agreed to remain in the home of the Good Shepherd for six months and with her child, Ruth, who is in that institution for safe keeping. This was the request made by Mrs. Hewitt, of the Citizens' Life Insurance Company, Jefferson, in her petition for re-hearing.

Frankfort Telephone Company vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, Jefferson; appellant's reply to petition for rehearing.

Cate vs. Gantner, Barren; appellant's petition for writ of habeas corpus, filed, inquest, obstructing a street railway, vending a lottery, violating the pure-food law, and disorderly conduct.

First—Telephones—Franchise to Open—How Procured—Section 154, Kentucky Constitution, provides that no

## TO RELATIVES

Francis McMahon Leaves Property By Will.

LEGATEES IN IRELAND SUBSTANTIALLY REMEMBERED.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS TO BE AUCTIONED APRIL 23.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

## BY LEGISLATURE

All Street Railway Franchises Extended 99 Years.

JUDGE HUMPHREY'S RESPONSE TO COMMITTEE OF ALDERMEN.

BRIEFLY REVIEWS HISTORY OF CITY'S TRACTION LINES.

NOT UP TO CITY ATTORNEY YET

county, city or other municipality, shall grant any franchise . . . for a term exceeding twenty years; and before granting any franchise for a term of years, shall first after due advertisement receive bids therefor publicly, and award the same to the highest bidder. See, 2399, K. State, part of charter of cities of the third class, provides that "before granting the right of way to any telephone company, the city shall, after advertising for not less than thirty days in some newspaper published therein, receive bids therefor publicly, and award the same to the highest and best bidder." Where the city is of Frankfort, a city of the third class, the same provision applies to an individual the right "to place in its streets such poles and lines as may be necessary for the use of the system, and to renew them from time to time," such ordinance did not grant a franchise to sale, install or operate a telephone. The Frankfort Telephone Company carries on the business of operating a telephone business in said city of Frankfort.

Second—Same—Advertisement—Highest Bidder—Municipalities only possess the right to grant franchises to telephone companies, and a city of the third class, under its charter, only has the right to grant franchises or privileges, after advertising to the highest and best bidder.

Third—Absence of Franchise—Regulation of Charges by City—Complaint. A certain company which has franchises cannot be heard to complain that there has been established by the City Council a franchise for telephone, which prohibits it from doing business therein.

Helm Bruce for appellant; William Cromwell for appellee.

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Judge Alex. P. Humphrey, attorney for the Louisville Railway Company, was asked for an opinion bearing on the report.

Judge A. E. Richards, City Attorney, when asked yesterday afternoon whether the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen calling upon him to examine the report submitted by Dr. W. W. Barnes bearing upon the Louisville railway franchise, and to submit to the board in writing his legal opinion on the matters set forth in the report, had reached him, replied in the negative. He said that while he could, however, he would prepare his opinion and submit it to the board at the earliest possible moment.

Judge Alex. P. Humphrey, attorney for the Louisville Railway Company, was asked for an opinion bearing on the report.

State Some Facts.

I do not think it is proper for me to give a detailed opinion in reference to the franchises belonging to the Louisville Railway Company and which are dealt with in the resolution made by Dr. Barnes last night. As I understand it, this matter has been referred to the City Attorney, who will be in a position to give all information which I have on the subject. It is not, however, improper, I think, to state the following facts in regard to these franchises.

They divide themselves into two parts, the Market-street line, which was controlled by the Citizens' Passenger Railroad Company, and the street line, which was controlled by L. H. Henderson and his associates, who formed the Citizens' Passenger Railroad Company.

Both of these franchises and the obligations of the contract with the city of Louisville.

Third—Expedite—Evidence—What is a fair and reasonable compensation? What is a reasonable compensation in which the expert knowledge, and no persons are so well qualified to express an opinion as to the value of such services as registered practitioners?

Fourth—Instructions to the Jury—Consideration of the franchises—On the trial of an action for the value of the services of an attorney the court properly refused to instruct the jury that in arriving at the value of the services that were not confined to the evidence, but might rely on the own judgment as to such value.

Fifth—Instructions—On the trial of an action for the value of the services of an attorney the court properly refused to instruct the jury that in arriving at the value of the services that were not confined to the evidence, but might rely on the own judgment as to such value.

Sixth—Minor Errors—A judgment will not be reversed unless it is manifestly contrary to the weight of the evidence.

Seventh—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Eighth—Appointment of Committee—For the purpose of the trial of an action for the value of the services of an attorney the court properly refused to instruct the jury that in arriving at the value of the services that were not confined to the evidence, but might rely on the own judgment as to such value.

Ninth—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Tenth—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Eleventh—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

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Forty-second—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Forty-third—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Forty-fourth—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Forty-fifth—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Forty-sixth—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Forty-seventh—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Forty-eighth—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Forty-ninth—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Fiftieth—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Fiftieth—one—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Fiftieth—two—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Fiftieth—three—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Fiftieth—four—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Fiftieth—five—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Fiftieth—six—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Fiftieth—seven—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Fiftieth—eight—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial rights of the parties complained.

Fiftieth—nine—Appointment of Committee—The committee appointed by the trial court which did not affect the substantial